



FL40 / FL40R

Centrifuges

SERVICE MANUAL 89003568

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1. PURPOSE.....	7
1.2. PRESENTATION.....	7
1.3. SPECIFICATIONS.....	8
1.3.1. Dimensions and weight	8
1.3.2. Electrical Specifications	8
1.3.3. Performance	8
1.4. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.....	9
2. THEORY OF OPERATION.....	10
2.1. DESCRIPTION.....	10
2.2. COMPONENT LAY-OUT.....	10
2.3. MOTOR CONTROL PRINCIPLE.....	12
2.3.1. Introduction	12
2.3.2. The motor	12
2.3.3. Power control	13
2.4. ELECTRONICS - STRUCTURE.....	14
2.4.1. Introduction	14
2.4.2. Microprocessor + Power pcb.....	14
2.4.3. Imbalance sensor.....	16
2.4.4. Tacho sensor.....	16
2.4.5. Temperature sensor (FL40R)	16
2.4.6. Refrigeration control board (FL40R)	16
2.4.7. Input - Output.....	17
3. DIAGNOSTICS AND REPAIRS.....	18
3.1. INTRODUCTION.....	18
3.2. FUNCTIONAL TEST	18
3.2.1. Eprom version	18
3.2.2. Test mode	18
3.3. FAULT CODES	21
3.4. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART	22
4. REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES	24
4.1. MOTOR REPLACEMENT	24
4.1.1. Unrefrigerated model FL40.....	24
4.1.2. Refrigerated model FL40R	25
4.2. IMBALANCE DETECTOR REPLACEMENT	26
4.3. REPLACEMENT OF THE LID LOCK ASSEMBLY	26
4.4. LID LOCK ASSEMBLY ELEMENT REPLACEMENT	27
4.4.1. Lid lock microswitch replacement	27
4.4.2. Lock solenoid microswitch replacement	27
4.4.3. Solenoid replacement	28
4.5. POWER SUPPLY RACK REPLACEMENT	28
4.5.1. Dismounting	28
4.5.2. Refitting	28
4.5.3. Refrigeration board (FL40R) replacement	28

CONTENTS

4.6. ELECTRONIC BOARD REPLACEMENT	29
4.6.1. Microprocessor + Power pcb.....	29
4.6.2. Display board	30
4.7. KEYBOARD AND BLUE WING REPLACEMENT	30
4.8. GAS SPRING REPLACEMENT	30
4.9. EPROM REPLACEMENT.....	31
4.10. LID REPLACEMENT	31
4.11. REFRIGERATION SYSTEM REPAIRS (FL40R).....	32
4.11.1. Refrigeration SYSTEM replacement.....	32
4.11.2. Condenser components replacement	33
4.12. Motor checking.....	33
5. SPARE PARTS.....	34
5.1. FL40 GENERAL SCHEMATIC	34
5.2. FL40R AND GENERAL SCHEMATIC.....	35
5.3. MOTOR.....	36
5.4. LOCK.....	37
5.5. ELECTRONIC RACK	38
5.5.1. Rack FL40.....	38
5.5.2. Rack FL40R	38
5.6. FRONT PANEL	39
5.7. COOLING UNIT (FL40R).....	39
6. WIRING DIAGRAM.....	40
5.1. WIRING DIAGRAM FL40 120V	40
5.2. WIRING DIAGRAM FL40 230V	41
5.3. WIRING DIAGRAM FL40R 120V	42
5.4. WIRING DIAGRAM FL40R 230V	43

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE

This manual contains maintenance instructions intended for use by a qualified maintenance or service technician. It is organized to provide maintenance personnel with basic data on the theory of operation to assist in troubleshooting. Moreover, it outlines parts replacement and calibration procedures for putting the centrifuges back into service.

Should a specific maintenance problem arise which is not covered in this manual, please ask the authorized service organization in your area for assistance, or contact our sales department :

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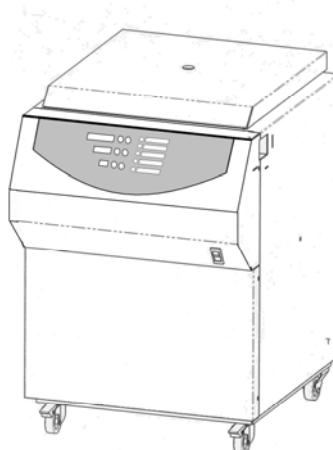
1.2. PRESENTATION

The FL40, FL40R (refrigerated) centrifuges are instruments designed for laboratory use. Using relative centrifuge force (RCF) allows elements of different density to be separated.

The rotor is the main load. A swing-out design allows a higher load than does an angle design. The larger the rotor diameter is, the higher the load can be and thus the slower the speed will be.

The RCF is directly proportional to the radius of sedimentation and to the square of the speed.

The gas used in the refrigeration system (FL40R) is R130a, without CFC, recommended by the applicable directive for protection of the ozone layer.



1.3. SPECIFICATIONS

1.3.1. DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT

Dimensions (H x W x D)	FL40 : 66 x 58 x 86 cm	FL40R : 66 x 58 x 86 cm
Packed (H x W x D)	FL40 : 78 x 68 x 100 cm	FL40R : 78 x 68 x 100 cm
Weight – uncrated / crated	FL40 : 95 kg / 120 kg	FL40R : 115 / 145 kg

1.3.2. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Mains supply 220/240 VAC 50 Hz	FL40	Mains supply 120 VAC 60 Hz
	11177560	FL40
	11177563	11177561
		FL40R
		11177564
Max power	FL40 : 1200 W	FL40R : 1500 W
Average power	FL40 : 700 W	FL40R : 1400 W
Refrigeration		FL40R : 700 W

1.3.3. PERFORMANCE

Max speed	Swing-out : 5400 rpm (FL40) Swing-out : 5400 rpm (FL40R)	Angle : 7800 rpm (FL40) Angle : 8000 rpm (FL40R)
Max RCF	Swing-out : 3800 x g (FL40) Swing-out : 4800 x g (FL40R)	Angle : 9862 g (FL40) Angle : 10375 g (FL40R)
Max capacity	Swing-out : 4 x 750 ml	Angle : 8 x 100 ml
Microprocessor controled		
Display	High visibility digital display	
Memory size	5 programs, direct access	
Program protection	Recall key lock	
Speed	Range 500 to 8000 rpm Step 10 - 100 rpm Accuracy ± 20 rpm	
Timer	Range 30 sec to 99 min + hold position Step 30 sec to 1 min	
Acceleration rates	5	
Bracking rates	5	
Temperature FL40R	Range -9°C to +40°C Step 1°C Accuracy ± 1,5°C	CT -9°C to +6°C 1°C ± 1,5°C
Typical performance	4°C at 4500 rpm (4 x 750ml swing-out) 1°C at 7800 rpm (30 x 1,5 ml angle)	CT 4°C at 4300 rpm ± 1.5°C
Max density	1,2 g/cm³	
Max energy	14 400 J	
Radius	Range 64 to 178 mm Step 1 mm	

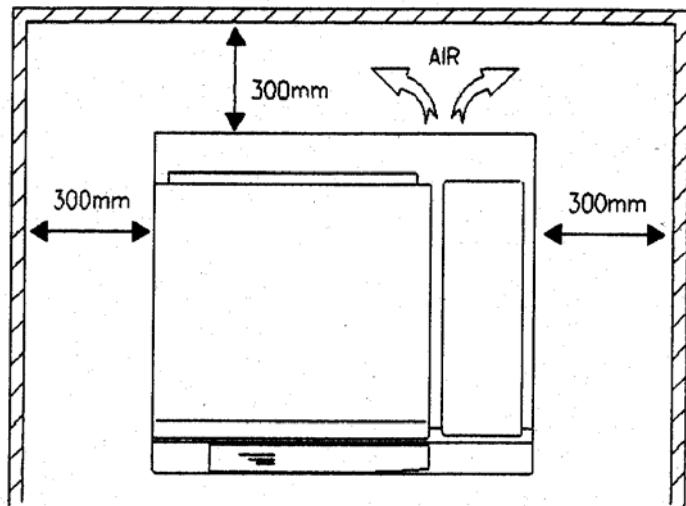
1.4. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

The environment must not be dusty or corrosive.

The bench top must be of a rigid construction capable of supporting the weight of the centrifuge, not to transmit vibrations.

IMPORTANT : at least two people are required to lift the centrifuge from the palette and place it on the bench.

WARNING : The rear palette of the instrument must be at least 30 cm from the walls to allow hot air from the condenser to escape. To avoid the proximity of heat sources.



2. THEORY OF OPERATION

2.1. DESCRIPTION

The microprocessor system which controls the FL40 and FL40R centrifuges ensures the operation of the following major elements:

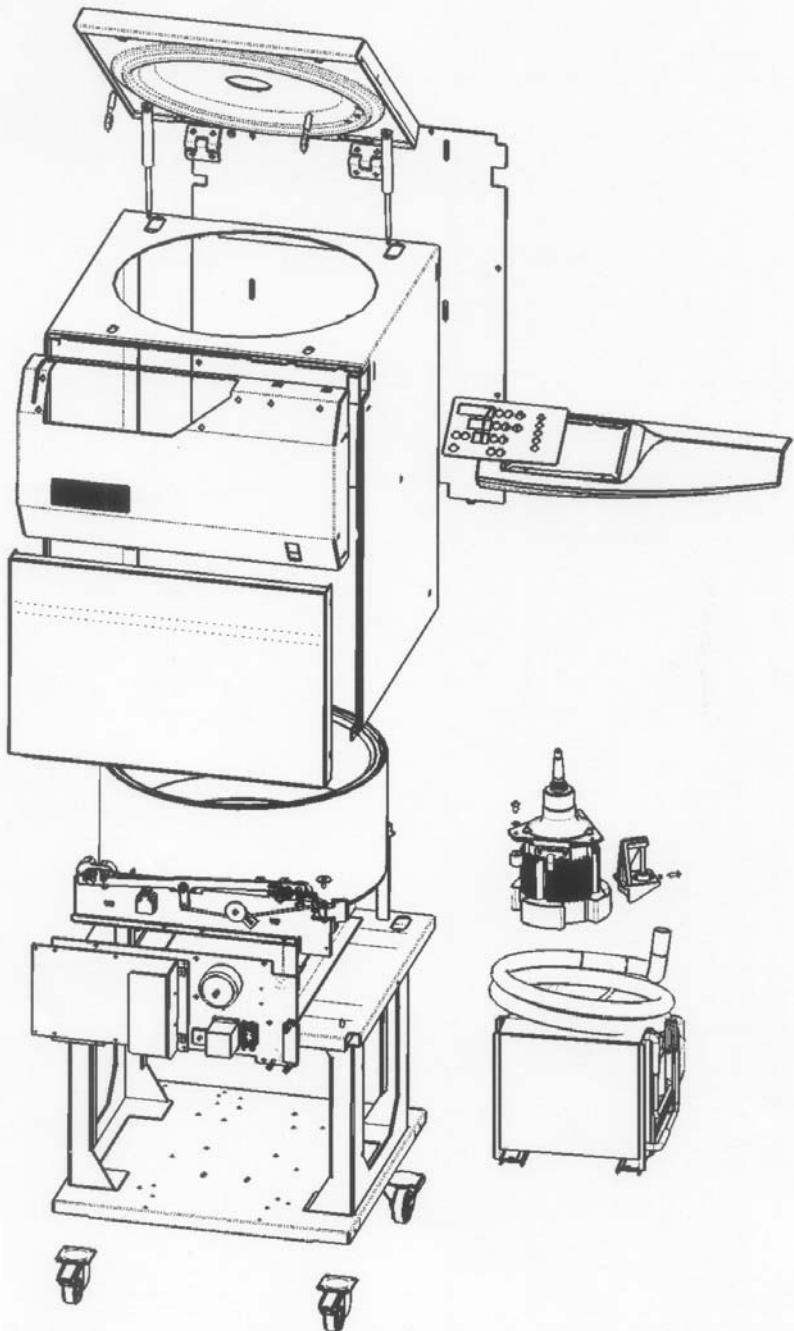
- Management of the operating modes,
- Generation of alternating current amplitude and frequency,
- Adjustable components for the motor speed servo,
- Management of the acceleration and braking profile/rates,
- Management of the temperature regulation (FL40R),
- Management of the safety devices :
 - . Lid lock
 - . Zero speed detection
 - . Imbalance detection
 - . Motor over temperature detection.
- Management of fault diagnosis

2.2. COMPONENT LAY-OUT

The input and control devices are located on the front panel and are comprised of a membrane keyboard and three digital displays.

Everything is controlled by a 16 bit microprocessor. The control program of the centrifuge is stored in an EPROM.

Data are conveyed into a dynamic RAM and are saved even when the power is down, thanks to an internal battery, which supplies power.



2.3. MOTOR CONTROL PRINCIPLE

2.3.1. INTRODUCTION

The FL40 / FL40R family of centrifuges is fitted with an asynchronous 3 phases motor. During centrifugation, the microprocessor generates a system of sinusoidal 3 phases voltages variable in amplitude and frequencies. During the braking phase the energy from the rotating parts is commuted across a resistance.

2.3.2. THE MOTOR

The motor is comprised of a 3 phases stator and a short-circuited rotor.

When correctly powered, the stator creates a magnetic field rotating at the synchronised speed N_s :

$$N_s = F/p$$

F : supply frequency

P : number of pairs of poles of the motor

The rotating field generated in the motor induces e.m.f.'s. These e.m.f.'s produce currents in the short circuited rotor.

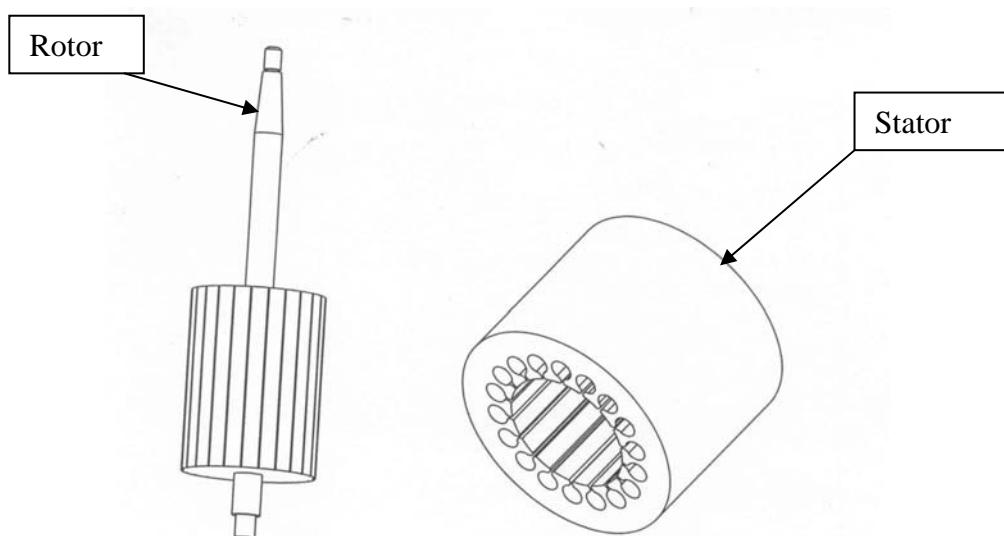
These induced currents found in the magnetic field create forces opposed to those which induced them.

It is the relative speed between the rotor and stator which is the cause of these induced currents, thus the forces will reduce this relative speed by driving the rotor at a speed close to that of the fields created at the stator.

The difference (s) between the synchronised speed N_s and the actual speed N of the rotor is called the slippage.

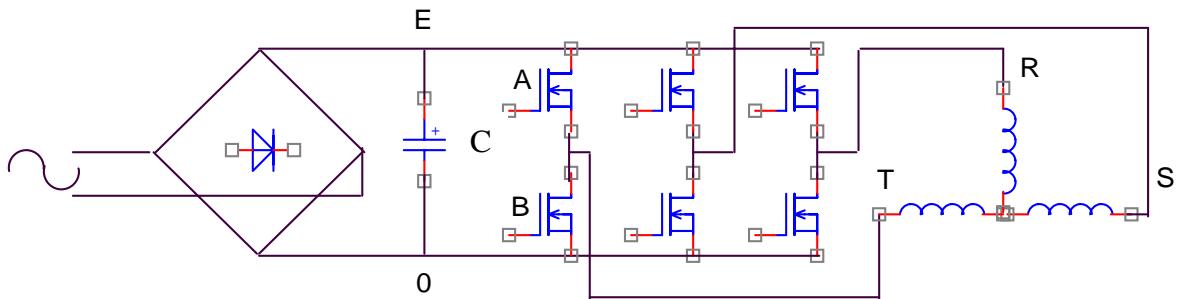
$$s = \frac{N_s - N}{N_s}$$

At a given frequency, the slippage value depends on the resisting torque (i.e. that of the rotor).



2.3.3. POWER CONTROL

It is necessary to supply, from a single phase mains supply (230 V - 50 Hz or 120 V - 60 Hz), three variable tensions with amplitude and with frequency, dephased by $2\pi/3$.



The voltage is rectified then filtered by C to supply the constant voltage +E. The value of the capacitor C is high.

For a 230V – 50 Hz mains supply

$$E = 230 \sqrt{2} = 325 \text{ V}$$

$$C = 1000 \mu\text{F} / 400 \text{ V}$$

The 6 transistors act as switches (open or closed).

These transistors commute at a fixed frequency (8 kHz).

To affect the voltage at T we act upon the commands of the transistors a and b, b always being the opposite to a (a = closed, b = open). By changing the cyclic ratio (closed/open) we obtain a mean sinusoidal value so we are able to vary the amplitude and frequency.

The pilot frequency must be elevated compared to the frequency of the generated sinusoidal voltage. The latter is around 400 Hz at 24000 r.p.m. ($f_{\text{pilot}} / f_{\sin} = 10$ at max. speed).

In the same way, the voltages at points R and S will be sinusoidal between OV and +E and dephased by $2\pi/3$ between them.

These 3 voltages are simple voltages varying between OV and +E. They are partly sinusoidal and partly on a baseline situated at $+E/2$. Thus the O of the sinusoidal voltage corresponds to 50 % of the cyclic ratio.

The voltages applied to the rotor phases are the compound voltages VR-VS, VS-VT, VT-VR and will vary between +E and -E ($0-(+E) = -E$).

Thus the voltages with amplitude close to that of the mains are reproduced at the motor terminals.

Speed synchronisation is directly proportional to the frequency of the voltage supplied to the motor.

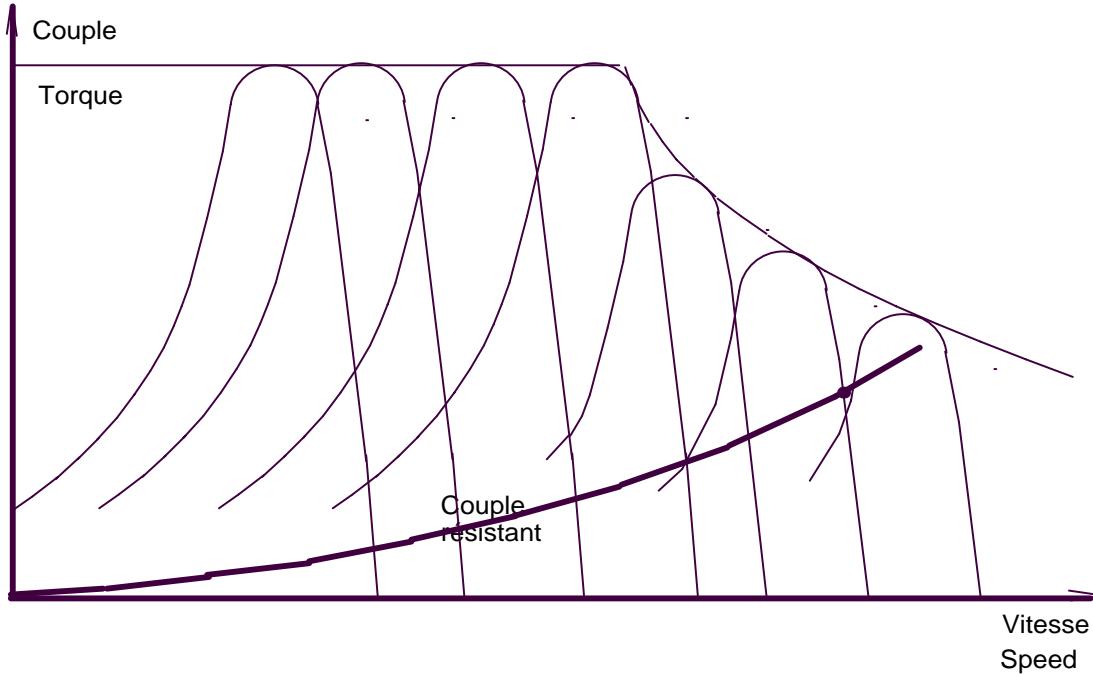
$N_s = f \times 60$ (for a 2pole motor).

The motor rotates at a speed N below the speed N_s .

$\frac{N_s - N}{N_s} = \text{SLIPPAGE}$ (the slippage varies between 1 and 3 %).

To vary the speed, it is necessary to vary NS and thus the frequency of the voltage supplied to the motor.

The torque characteristics will be translated on the speed axis. The supply voltage will vary from 0 to 4000 r.p.m. in order to keep the U/f ratio constant and not saturate the magnetic circuit.



2.4. ELECTRONICS - STRUCTURE

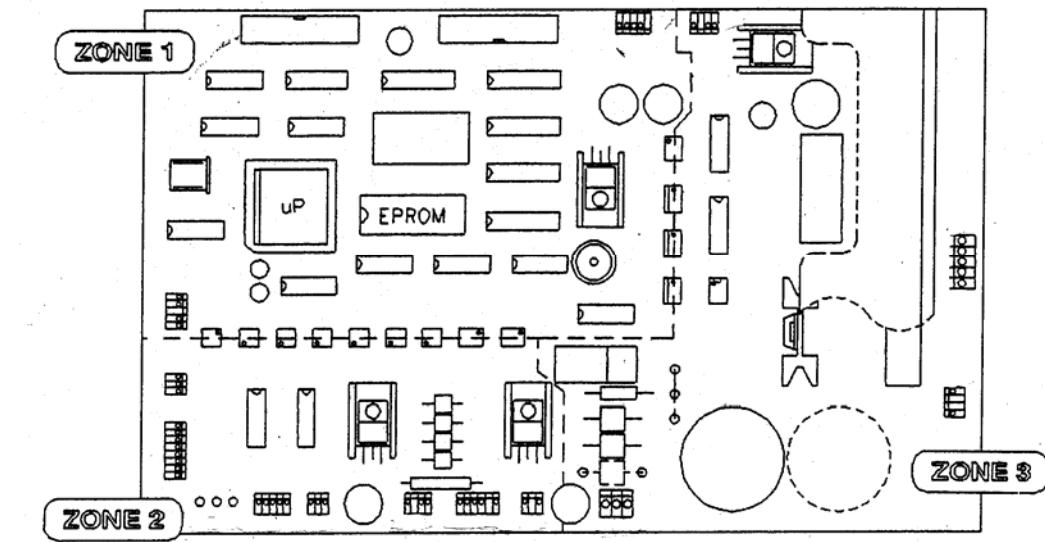
2.4.1. INTRODUCTION

The electronic part of the apparatus consists of two boards : the microprocessor + power pcb, where every function is located and the user interface pcb with display, and LEDs. The former is located inside the body of the machine, the second behind the front panel.

The electronic imbalance sensor is located on the motor stabilizer and allows the detection of excessive imbalance due to the rotor loading.

2.4.2. MICROPROCESSOR + POWER PCB

On the microprocessor + power pcb, 3 distinct zones can be identified, whose functions are described below. Each zone has its own independent power supply.



ZONE 1

This zone includes the microprocessor, the EPROM containing the software and the non-volatile RAM containing the program parameters.

The set of components in this zone is at the potential of the microprocessor : 5 VDC.

ZONE 2

This zone ensures the conformity of the signal type coming from the different detectors before their arrival at the microcontroller via opto couplers. It also monitors the lid lock control and refrigeration group command.

The power supply for this zone is 12 VDC.

The different signals coming to this zone are :

- Bowl temperature
- Signal coming from the imbalance sensor
- Tacho signal
- Lid position signal
- The motor overtemperature and the lid solenoid control

ZONE 3



WARNING : THIS ZONE IS AT MAINS VOLTAGE

This zone, isolated from the microprocessor part by opto-couplers, is the electronic part related to the power in the system. This zone includes :

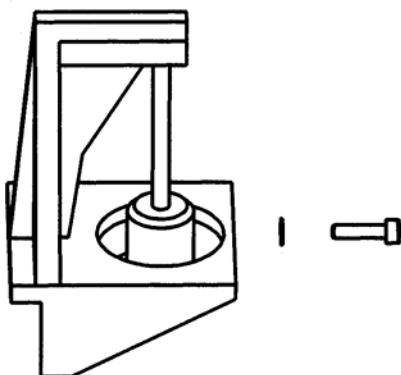
- The 15 VDC power supply for the control electronics for this zone.
- The control circuit of the 6 basic signals of the IGBT module.
- The 3 PWM commands coming from the microcontroller.
- The command of activation of the module of power coming from the micro-controller.
- The brake GBT with the command which permits flow through the braking resistor.
- The diode bridge which, from the mains, charge the capacitor of the continuous bus.
- The relay which, controlled by the supply of power, then short circuits the resistance of the charge of the capacitors of the continuous bus a few moments after switch-on.
- The module of 6 IGBTs and its heat sink which power the motor.

2.4.3. IMBALANCE SENSOR

As described in the introduction, this sensor allows the detection of an excessive imbalance in the rotor loading.

The device amplifies vibrations due to the imbalance and generates a signal beyond a preset threshold.

After shaping, this signal is sent to the microprocessor for the safety devices.



2.4.4. TACHO SENSOR

The tacho sensor is comprised of an optical sensor, which generates two pulses per revolution.

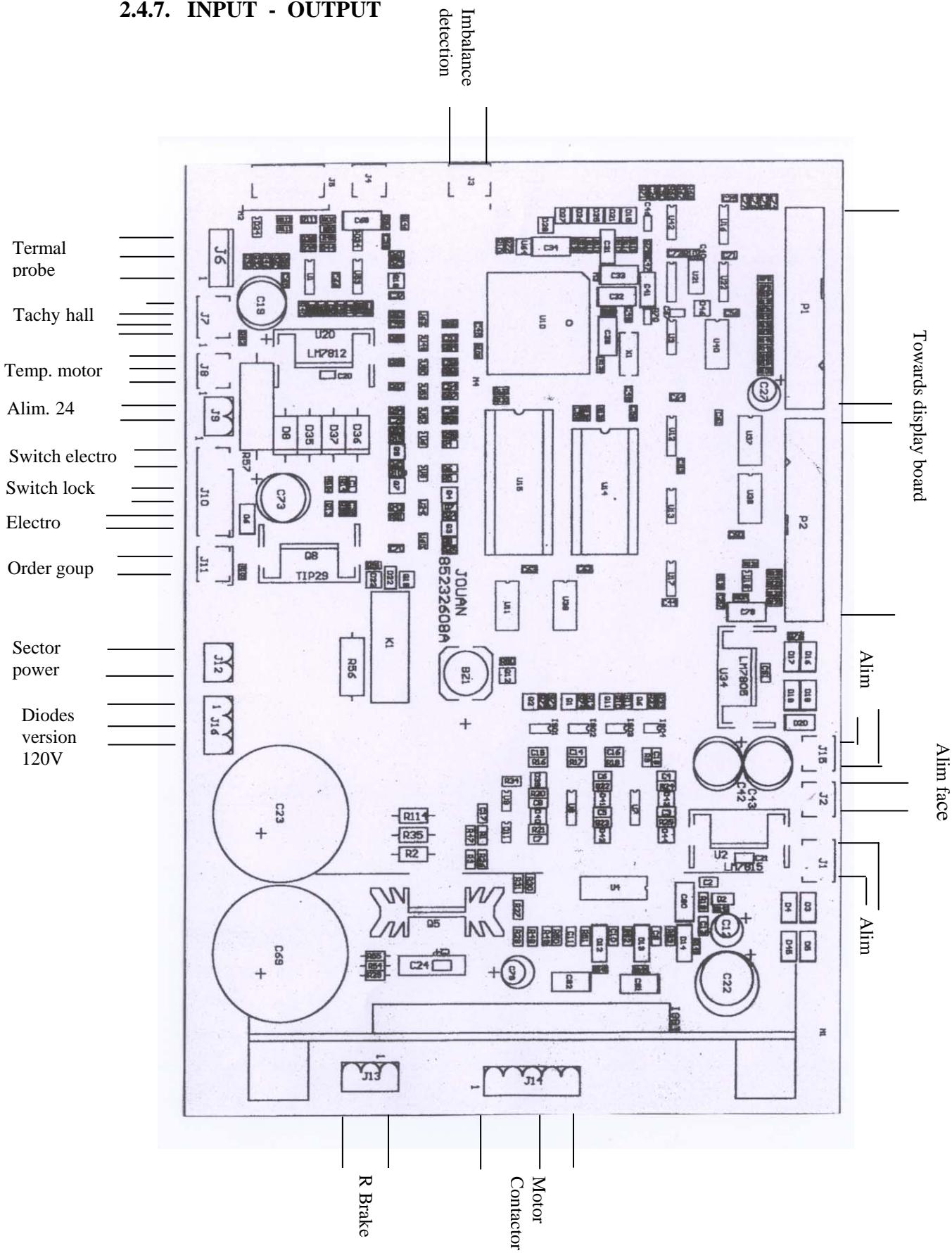
2.4.5. TEMPERATURE SENSOR (FL40R)

The sensor is a double thermistance. It delivers a signal proportional to the temperature.

2.4.6. REFRIGERATION CONTROL BOARD (FL40R)

The board controls the power signal to the refrigeration group.

2.4.7. INPUT - OUTPUT



3. DIAGNOSTICS AND REPAIRS

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The FL40, and FL40R are equipped with a diagnostic menu in order to help locate possible breakdowns. The possible conditions of malfunction are communicated to the user by means of error codes on the display and buzzer alarms.

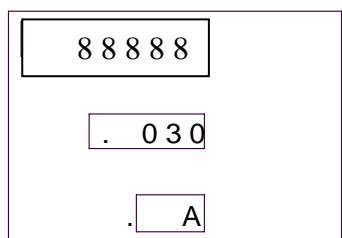
3.2. FUNCTIONAL TEST

Certain functional tests can be done directly using the keyboard and display.

These tests must only be undertaken by someone qualified to do so. They are protected by an access code.

3.2.1. EPROM VERSION

The first message that appears when the machine is switched on remains active for a few seconds (machine set up).



"88888" underneath which is a two figure number (in the timer display) indicating the type of EPROM fitted to the centrifuge :

Example : 30 = C4i

The EPROM index letter is identified on the temperature display.

Nota : with the older EPROM version "JOUAN" is displayed instead of "88888".

3.2.2. TEST MODE

This mode is accessible by using a combination of keys while the machine is setting up (at power ON).

Press on the following two keys at the same time :



Acceleration programming key



Braking programming key

Test 1 : Miscellaneous test

0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

5 digits display : speed read

T	-	1
---	---	---

3 digits display : T-1 for Test 1

2	0
---	---

2 digits display : actual temperature

Tachometer test :

Turn the rotor by hand : the speed should appear on the 5 digits display.

Lid solenoid test :

Press on the key corresponding to program 2 to power and/or release the solenoid.

Resetting of the 5 programs :

Keep pressing on the key corresponding to program 4.

Complete program resetting on RAM :

Press simultaneously on the Δ speed programming key and the PULSE key to allow complete resetting of the machine when it is next switched on.

- Press START to pass to the next test
- Press STOP to leave the test mode

Test 2 : Run linking

This test safety used in the factory, starts a series of preset runs after having pressed the pulse key :

C	Y	C	L	E
---	---	---	---	---

Run cycles of the selected program can be run with a one minute pause between each

-	-	-
---	---	---

6

Press Δ and ∇ to change the number of runs from 1 to 99
Cycles won't start if cycles number is less than 3.

During the run, when rotating, displays are the same as they would be outside the test mode.

Between two runs (1 minute pause) displays are :

C	Y	C	L	E
---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0
---	---	---

Reserved for factory testing

2

Next run number

- Press START key to go to the following test
- Press STOP key to exit from the test mode

Test 3 : Statistical analysis

S T A T S

Press Δ and ∇ to scroll on the 5 digit display

- - -

0

1 : running hours total (x 100)

2 : total number of runs

3 : number of hours above 5000 rpm

4 : number of runs above 5000 rpm

- Press START key to go back to test 1
- Press STOP key to exit from the test mode

3.3. FAULT CODES

When certain faults are detected an audible alarm is switched on in addition to a code and a message.

Depending on the fault, the machine stops automatically under the conditions indicated in the following table :

Code	Reason	Comments/exit
ERR 1	During rotation measured speed suddenly = zero	Tacho info considered unreliable. Cycle stops without braking. Lid opening impossible for 10 minutes.
ERR 2	Values of successive speed measurements too different.	Idem code 1
ERR 3	Run does not function normally.	Idem code 1
ERR 4	Non zero speed when machine is switched on.	Machine expects to see zero spin. Exit = press a key or open the lid.
ERR 6	Lid unlocked during rotation	Run stopped using brake. Exit = press ENTER. (See troubleshooting chart 9)
ERR 7	Imbalance detected	Idem code 6
ERR 8	Motor overtemperature (above 120°C) Or bad detection of the solenoid position	Idem code 6 (See troubleshooting chart 4)
ERR 9	Chamber overtemperature (above 50°C)	Idem code 6 (See troubleshooting chart 8)
ERR 10	Operating anomaly	The machine is blocked and the keyboard is dead. Exit = Switch off the machine.

3.4. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

Preliminary remark: when a default is reported, first carry out the appropriate functional test, then refer to the troubleshooting chart below.

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
1) No control active and no indicator lights ON.	No voltage being applied to the centrifuge.	Check mains outlet and power cable.
	Fuses blown (FL40).	Check for short-circuits. Check the absence of short circuits with an ohm-meter (mains cable disconnected). Reset the circuit breaker (replace as required).
	Switching of the line differential (FL40).	Check the insulation between the mains and the earth of the centrifuge.
	Short circuit at the power level.	Disconnect the mains wires arriving at the μ P p.c.b. If there is still a short circuit at this level change the μ P board or the capacitor. Check the connections.
	Short circuit on the +5V.	Check the presence of +5V on the mother board with the board disconnected from the display board. If +5V is present change the display board. If +5V is absent check the resistance between the μ P board earth and +5V with the ohm-meter. If the resistance is zero, change the μ P board,. If not zero, carry out the following test.
	Absence of low voltage on the μ P board.	Check the presence of alternating voltages on the transformer output.
	Faulty display.	Check the cables/connectors linking the μ P board to the display card.
2) All controls inoperative. The display is lit up without information.	Faulty microprocessor board.	Check the cables/connectors to the display. Check the correct positioning : - of the EPROM on the μ P board. - of the microprocessor on the μ P board.
3) Compressor test incorrect (FL40R).	Control fault.	Check the voltage applied to the compressor terminals. If not apparent or if incorrect, change the control board. If no effect, change the mother board. If correct (230 or 120 V according to the version) change the condenser and/or the compressor start-up relay. If no effect the compressor coils.
	Faulty compressor or its accessories.	

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
4) Error 08 Lid lock solenoid test incorrect Motor Overtemperature	Control fault.	Check the voltage applied to the solenoid terminals. If not apparent or incorrect (far from 24 VDC) change the mother board or the transformer.
	Faulty solenoid.	If the voltage is correct, change the solenoid.
	Faulty lock solenoid microswitch	Check/adjust or replace the microswitch which detects the solenoid position.
	Faulty Thermo-switch	Wait the motor to cool down and check the continuity of the sensor
	Faulty motor	Check motor (see section 4.12)
5) Tacho test incorrect.	Faulty tacho.	Check the presence of a signal at the input to the mother board (with an oscilloscope or DC voltmeter). Pulses should appear every 12 sec. If absent or incorrect, change the tacho.
	Faulty µP board.	If the pulses are correct, change the µP board.
	Failure of the motor bearings.	Check by hand that the motor turns freely.
	Imbalanced load not detected	Check the good state of the sensor.
6) Vibrations	Defective shock absorbers on motor.	Change shock absorbers.
	Failure of the motor bearings.	Check by hand that the motor turns freely and without noise or abnormal friction. If necessary change the motor.
	µP board power bridge broken down.	Change the µP board.
7) Starting impossible. All controls and display are operational.	Defective start switch.	Change the keyboard.
	Main relay not energised.	Adjust lid switches.
	If the cooling unit runs permanently and the bowl temperature is always too high, look for an air leakage at the lid air tightness or a fluid leakage.	Adjust the lid. Call a refrigeration engineer.
8) The temperature performances are not correct. (Error 09)	If the display doesn't correspond to the real temperature, there is a reading problem.	Change the probe. Change the PC board.
	Faulty microswitches	Check or change microswitches.
9) Lid unlocked when starting or during rotation (Error 06)		

4. REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES



CAUTION : DISCONNECT THE MAINS POWER LEAD TO THE CENTRIFUGE BEFORE ALL REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES !

Replacement of spare parts and adjustment are done using standard tools by a maintenance engineer specialised in laboratory equipment.

As a guide, a list is given in the appendix. If, for a particular reason, any other tools are required, these are clearly specified in the relevant chapter.

4.1. MOTOR REPLACEMENT

4.1.1. UNREFRIGERATED MODEL FL40

Dismounting

- Remove the front panel (1) by unscrewing the screws and disconnect the power switch, the flat cable, the display supply and the front panel ground cable. Lift the bowl seal and unscrew the three press screws of the chamber.
- Remove the bowl seal .
- Lift and remove the bowl.
- Disconnect the connectors from the motor (J14), the tacho sensor (J4), the imbalance sensor (J7), the microprocessor + power pcb and the thermoswitch connection.
- Lay the centrifuge on the rear side. Remove the grid.
- Unscrew the 3 screws, then turn the motor body (Fig 1).
- Turn the engine 1/6 of a turn.
- Remove it (Fig. 1).

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.

WARNING SHOCK ABSORBERS NOT TO BE DRILLED DURING THE REASSEMBLY

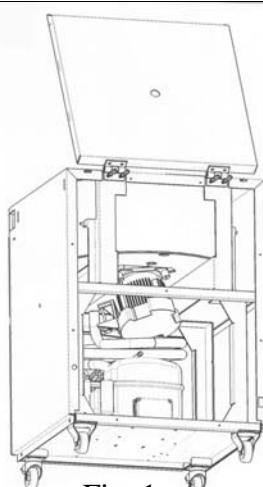


Fig. 1

4.2. IMBALANCE DETECTOR REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Remove the front panel by unscrewing the screws and disconnecting the power switch, the flat cable, the display supply and the front panel ground cable.
- Remove the rack disconnecting all the electrical connections.
- The sensor is located on the motor stabilizer.
- Unscrew the 2 screws and remove the sensor from the stabilizer. Disconnect J4.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.

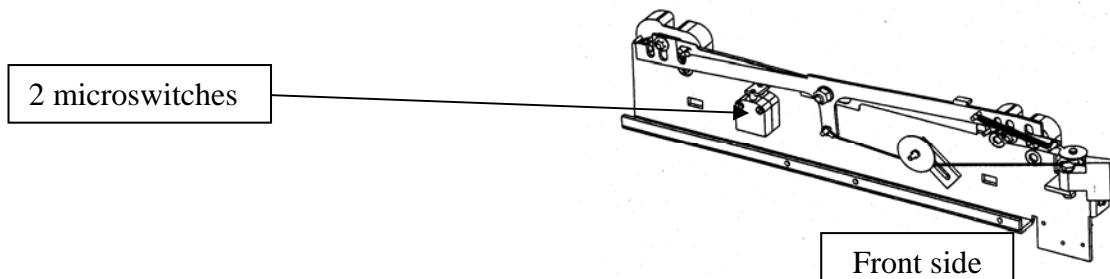
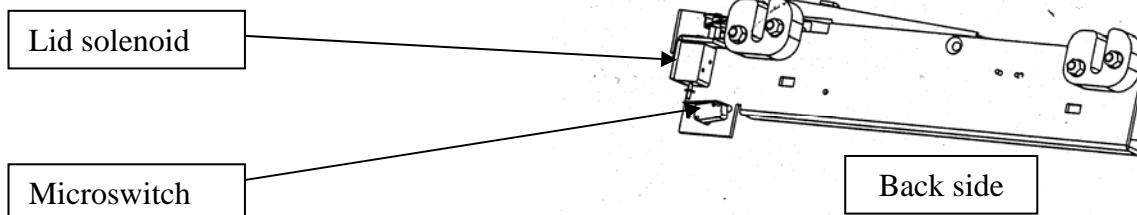
4.3. REPLACEMENT OF THE LID LOCK ASSEMBLY

Dismounting

- Open the lid.
- Remove the front panel by unscrewing the screws and disconnecting the power switch, the flat cable, the display supply and the front panel ground cable.
- Disconnect the lid lock assembly of the microprocessor + power pcb by disconnecting the J8 and J10 connectors.
- Unscrew the 2 nuts on the body of the instrument.
- Remove the lid lock assembly.

Refitting

- Remount the lid lock assembly on the body, in alignment with the fixing points and keeping it in position thanks to the nuts.
- Check the correct position of the lock to ensure a convenient lid closing.
- Screw down the nuts to the body of the instrument.
- Reconnect the electrical connectors
- Remount the front panel.



4.4. LID LOCK ASSEMBLY ELEMENT REPLACEMENT

4.4.1. LID LOCK MICROSWITCH REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Disconnect the microswitch
- Unscrew the mounting bolts (2) and dismount the microswitch.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order. Ensure that the microswitch rod does not hit the carn when the lid is open to avoid false alarm.

4.4.2. LOCK SOLENOID MICROSWITCH REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Dismount the lock assembly.
- Disconnect the microswitch.
- Unscrew the screw located on the diagonal. Keep the screw.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.



WARNING : THE MICROSWITCH ROD MUST BE SHAPED TO WORK PROPERLY AND TO GIVE A GOOD STROKE TO THE SOLENOID MOBILE CORE !

4.4.3. SOLENOID REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Dismount the lock assembly.
- Disconnect the solenoid by cutting the 2 wires at the level of the sleeves.
- Supporting the solenoid, unscrew the screws on the back of the lid lock assembly panel.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.
- Ensure that the stroke of the solenoid mobile core is unimpeded.
- Resolder the 2 wires to the solenoid, not forgetting to fit the insulating sleeves.

Nota : Solenoid microswitch and lid lock microswitch replacement can be performed without having to remove the whole lid lock assembly.

4.5. POWER SUPPLY RACK REPLACEMENT

4.5.1. DISMOUNTING

- Remove the front panel
- Unscrew the screw situated in front of the transformer.
- Remove all electrical connections.
- Remove the rack.

4.5.2. REFITTING

- Carry out the above operation in the reverse order. Respect the wiring diagram.

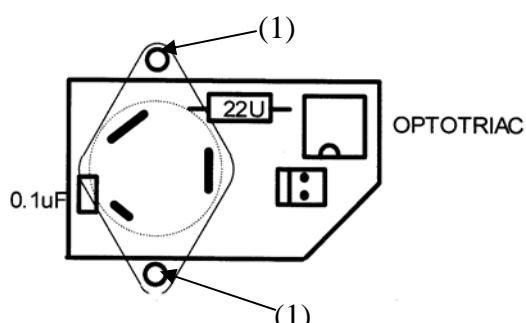
4.5.3. REFRIGERATION BOARD (FL40R) REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Disconnect the board.
- Remove the board from the rack unscrewing the 2 screws (1)

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.



4.6. ELECTRONIC BOARD REPLACEMENT

4.6.1. MICROPROCESSOR + POWER PCB

Dismounting

- Remove the front panel.
- Disconnect all cables from the board.
- Unscrew the 5 screws holding the board ; one in each corner and one in the middle of the board. Remove the board.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order, and do not forget to place the insulation sheet between the board and its support.

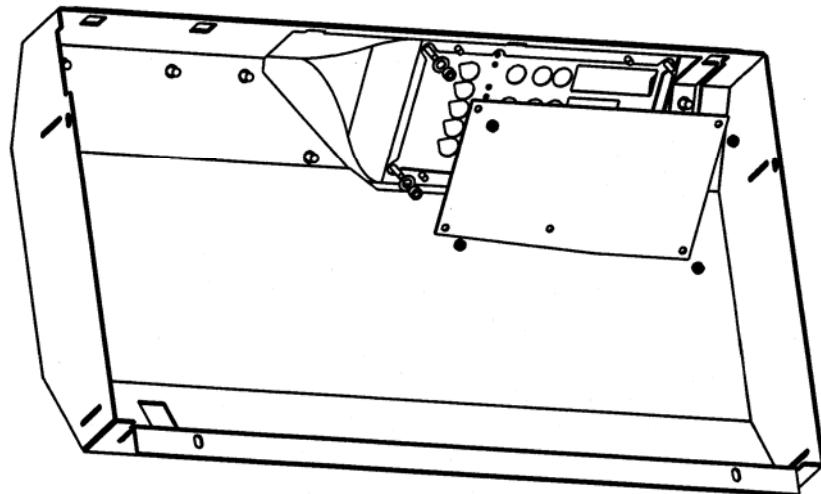
4.6.2. DISPLAY BOARD

Dismounting

- Remove the black high voltage screen (remove the circlips).
- The board is located behind the front panel, the latter has to be removed by unscrewing the 4 press screws and by disconnecting the flat cable, the display supply.
- Unscrew the four holding nuts (2) and remove the board.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.
- Replace the circlips once the high voltage screen reset.



4.7. KEYBOARD AND BLUE WING REPLACEMENT

-
- Open the front panel and disconnect the keyboard.
 - Remove the lock washers.
 - Replace the wing.

4.8. GAS SPRING REPLACEMENT

Gas spring replacement

- Open the lid.
- Open the rear panel.
- Remove the screw located at the bottom of the gas spring.
- Remove the pin which joins the gas spring to the lid.
- Remove the gas spring.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.
- Check the correct operation of the lid.

4.9. EPROM REPLACEMENT



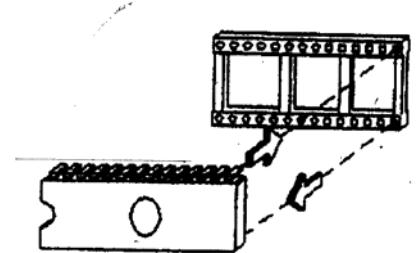
WARNING : TO EXTRACT THE EPROM, USE A PROPER EXTRACTOR AND NOT ANY TOOL THAT COULD DAMAGE THE EPROM AND ITS SOCKET !



WARNING : DURING THE REPLACEMENT? MAINTAIN THE EPROM PARALLEL TO ITS SOCKET !

Extraction

- Remove the front panel.
- To replace the EPROM, it is not necessary to remove the microprocessor + power pcb from its support.
- Extract the EPROM.



Insertion

- See the adjacent figure.



WARNING : INSERT THE NEW EPROM WITH THE NOTCH TOWARDS THE MICROPRESSOR.

- Execute the necessary calibration as explained in chapter 5.

4.10. LID REPLACEMENT

- Open the lid.
- Extract the pin which binds the gas spring.
- Unscrew the 4 screws which bind the lid to the hinge.
- Remove the lid.

4.11. REFRIGERATION SYSTEM REPAIRS (FL40R)

4.11.1. REFRIGERATION SYSTEM REPLACEMENT

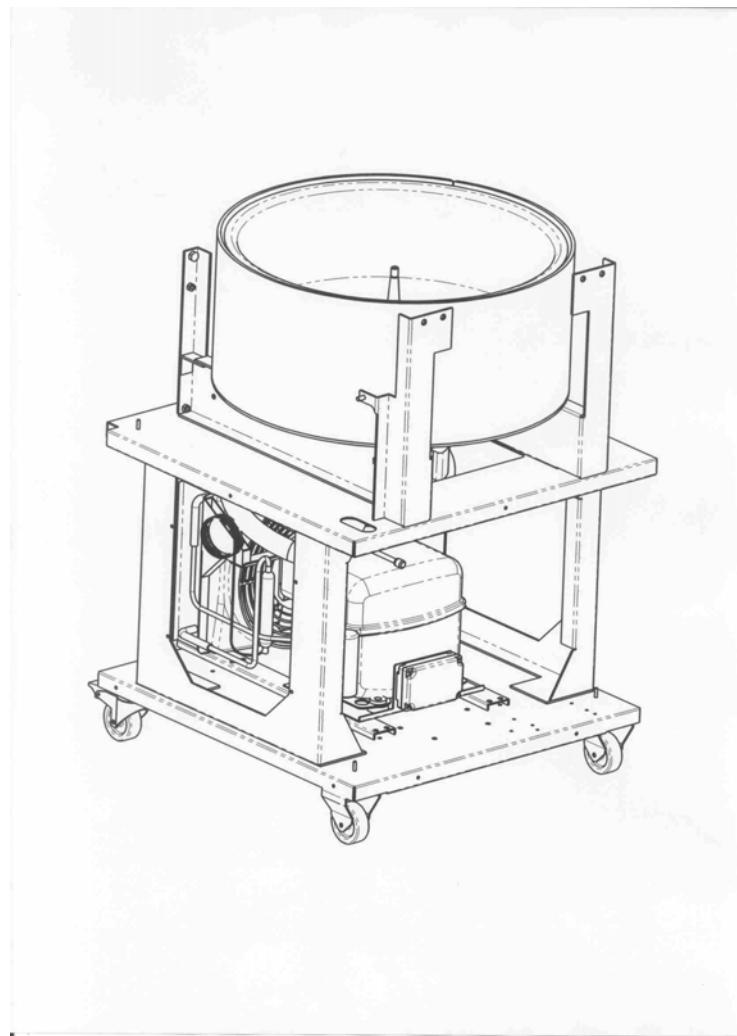
Dismounting

Refering to procedure already described and to the following figure :

- Disconnect every cable.
- Remove the lid.
- Remove the front panel.
- Remove the rack.
- Remove the body and the rear panel.
- Now, the centrifuge walls are separated from the body.
- The refrigeration system remains fixed only to the body.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.



4.11.2. CONDENSER COMPONENTS REPLACEMENT

- Access the refrigeration group as described above.
- The condenser is in one block.
- Dismount it lifting and shifting the motor fan block.
- Separate the different parts.

4.12. MOTOR CHECKING

To check the motor electrical circuit integrity, continuity between phases has to be checked.

As there are three wires, such a measurement has to be carried out alternately, at the terminals of two of them, choosing the third one as common.

The two resistance values obtained refer to two successive phases (as the state circuit is star-configured). Check that :

1. The two values are identical (allowable difference $\pm 0,2 \Omega$);
2. The two values are not lower than $3,5 \Omega$ ($\pm 0,2 \Omega$);
3. There is no discontinuity.

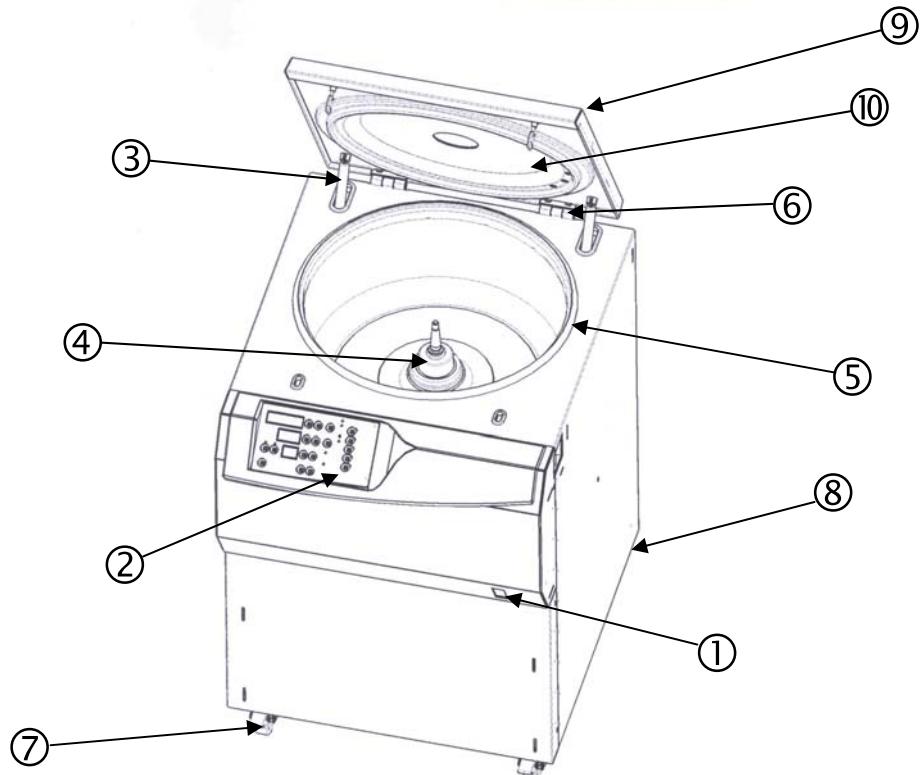
If there is no conformity to condition 1, the motor can run erratically.

If there is no conformity to condition 2, the motor can run irregularly with over heating.

If there is no conformity to condition 3, the motor cannot run.

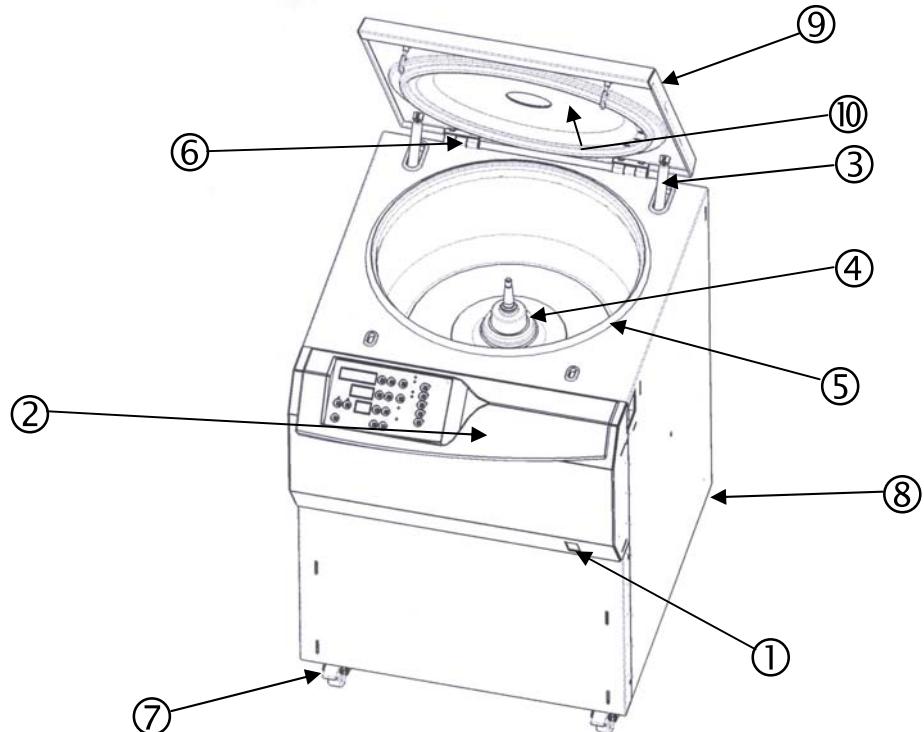
5. SPARE PARTS

5.1. FL40 GENERAL SCHEMATIC



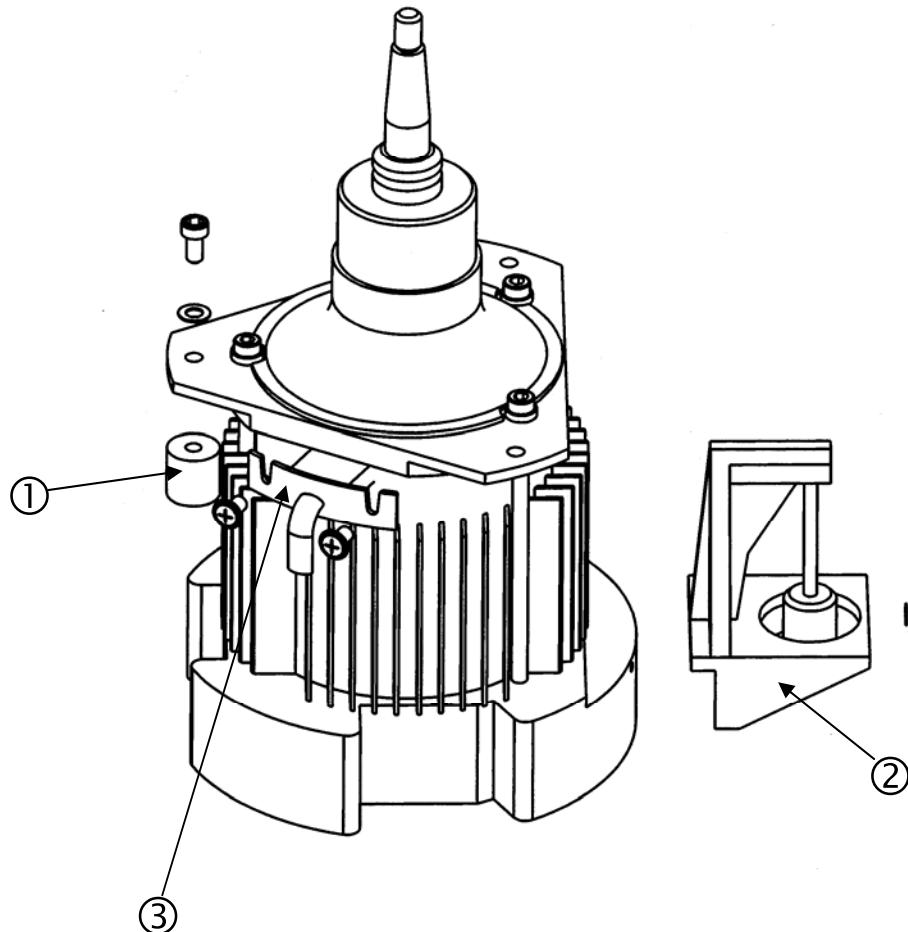
Mark	Reference	Description	Qty
1	86000287	Breaker for FL40 230 V	1
1	86001434	Breaker for FL40 120 V	1
2	39903381	Overlay	1
3	26962008	Gas spring	2
4	25439072	Motor / bowl seal	1
5	25437049	Lid / bowl seal	1
6	85241270	Lid hinge	2
7	86005206	Pivot roll/block	2
8	86005323	Roll	2
9	11250219	Complete lid	1
10	85210884	Inner plastic lid	1

5.2. FL40R GENERAL SCHEMATIC



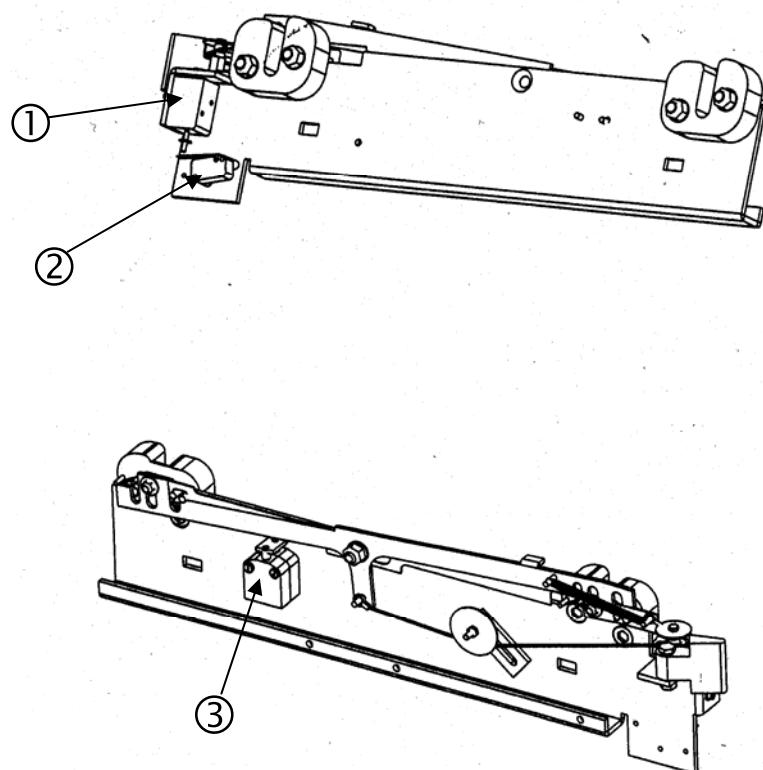
Mark	Reference	Description	Qty
1	86000287	Breaker for FL40 230 V	1
1	86001434	Breaker for FL40 120 V	1
2	39903381	Overlay	1
3	26962008	Gas spring	2
4	25439072	Motor / bowl seal	1
5	25437049	Lid / bowl seal	1
6	85241270	Lid hinge	2
7	86005206	Pivot roll/block	2
8	86005323	Roll	2
9	11250220	Complete lid for FL40R	1
10	85210923	Inner plastic Lid for FL40R	1

5.3. MOTOR



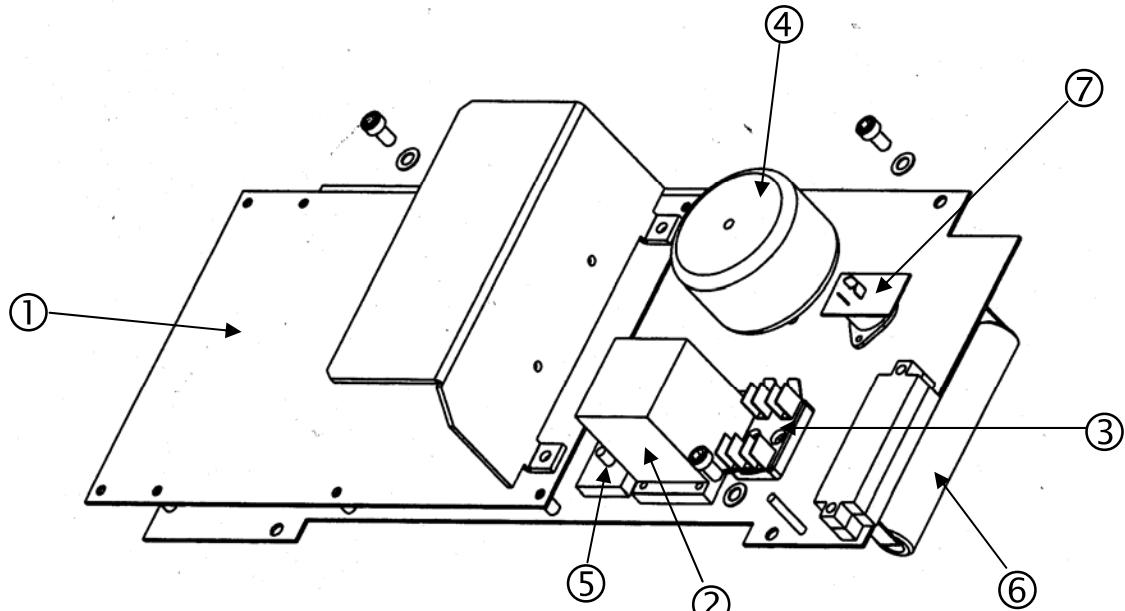
Mark	Reference FL40/FL40R	Description	Qty
1	89002888	Motor kit (includes shock absorbers)	1
2	26007026	Shock absorber (1 pce)	3
2	85480878	Imbalance detector	1
3	89003554	Speed sensor (Tachometer)	1

5.4. LOCK



Mark	Reference FL40/FL40R	Description	Qty
1	89002889	Complete lock G/FL40R	1
2	89000309	Lid solenoid (without switch)	1
2	26487030	Micro switch (without lever)	1
3	26461053	Flat lever	1
3	86001406	Safety micro switch	2

5.5. ELECTRONIC RACK



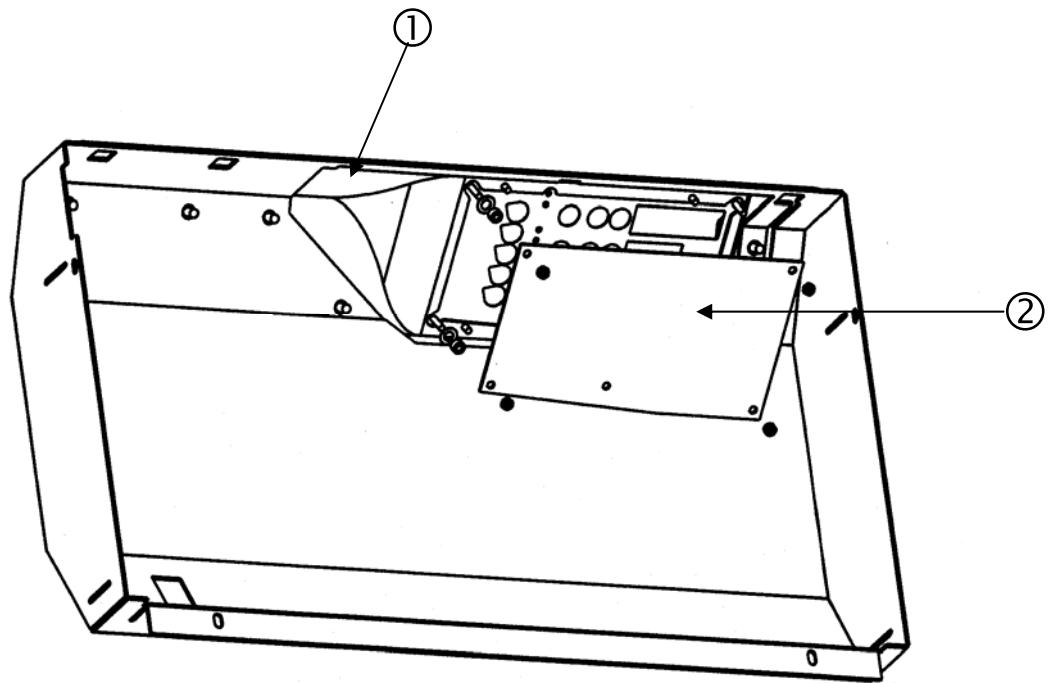
5.5.1. RACK FL40

Mark	Reference 230 V	Reference 120 V	Description	Qty
1	89002891	89002892	Main PCB	1
2	86004585	86004586	Relay	1
3	26387034	26387045	Fuse	1
4	86004803	39903078	Transformer	1
5	N/A	86004598	Power bridge	1
6	86001432	86001432	Braking resistor	1
	89002895	89002896	Complete electronic rack	1

5.5.2. RACK FL40R

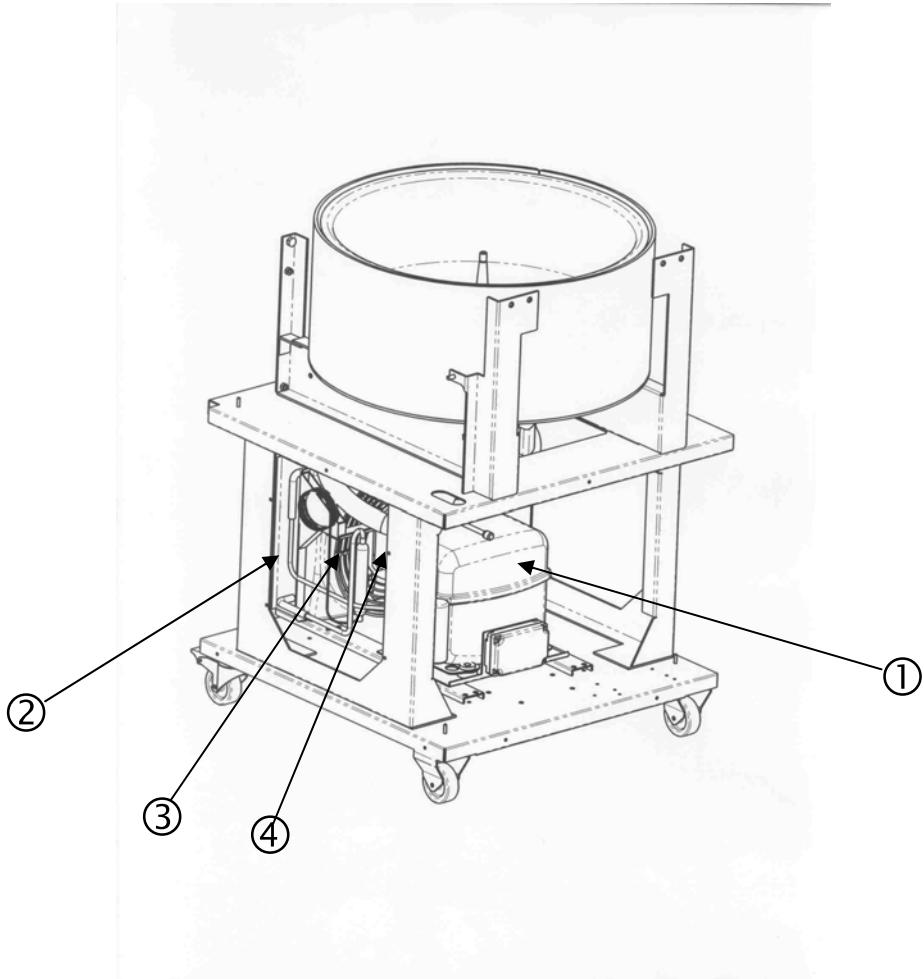
Mark	Reference 230 V	Reference 120 V	Description	Qty
1	89002893	89002894	Main PCB FL40R	1
2	86004585	86004586	Relay	1
3	26387034	26387045	Fuse	1
4	86004803	39903078	Transformer	1
5	--	86004598	Power bridge	1
6	86001432	86001432	Braking resistor	1
7	89002899	89002899	Cooling control PC board	1
	89002897	89002898	Complete rack FL40R	1

5.6. FRONT PANEL



Mark	Reference	Description	Qty
1	xxxxxxxx	Blue wing + keyboard, standard version, non refrigerated	1
	xxxxxxxx	Blue wing + keyboard, standard version, refrigerated	1
2	xxxxxxxx	Display PCB	1

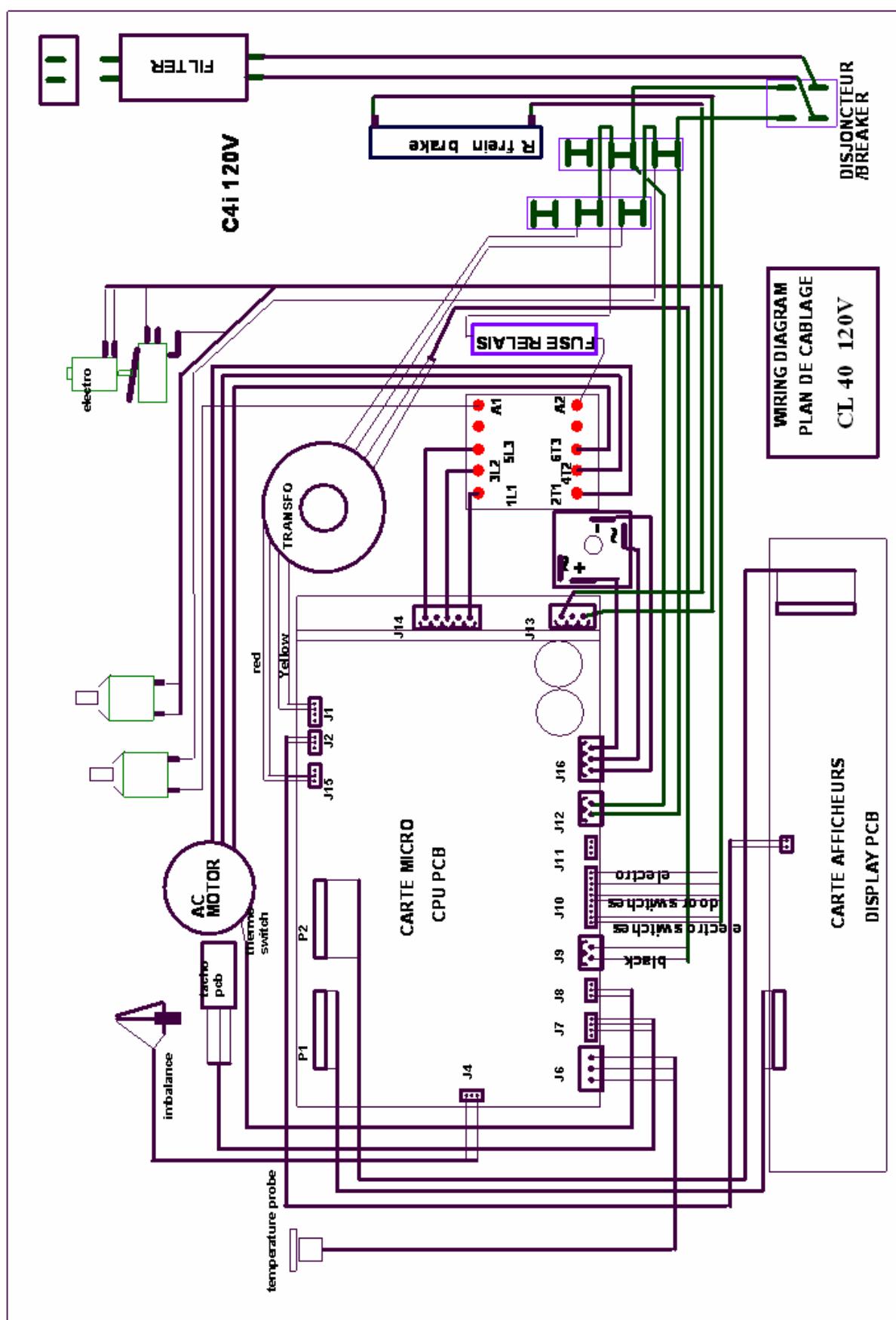
5.7. COOLING UNIT (FL40R)



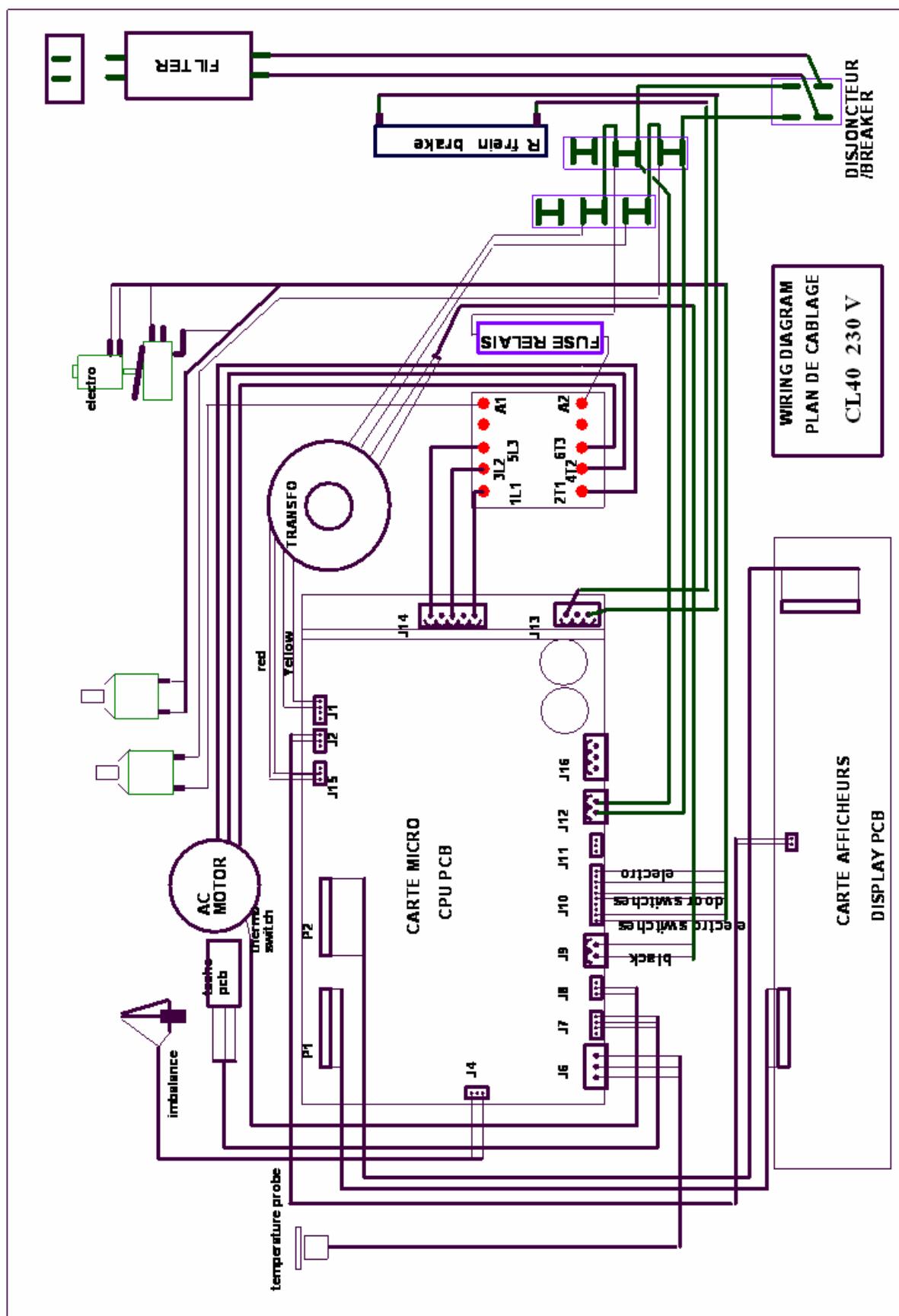
Mark	Reference 230 V	Reference 120 V	Description	Qty
1	89003560	89003561	Compressor	1
2	89003562	89003562	Condensor	1
3	89003563	89003563	Fan	1
4	89003564	89003565	Motor + stand (without fan)	1

WIRING DIAGRAM

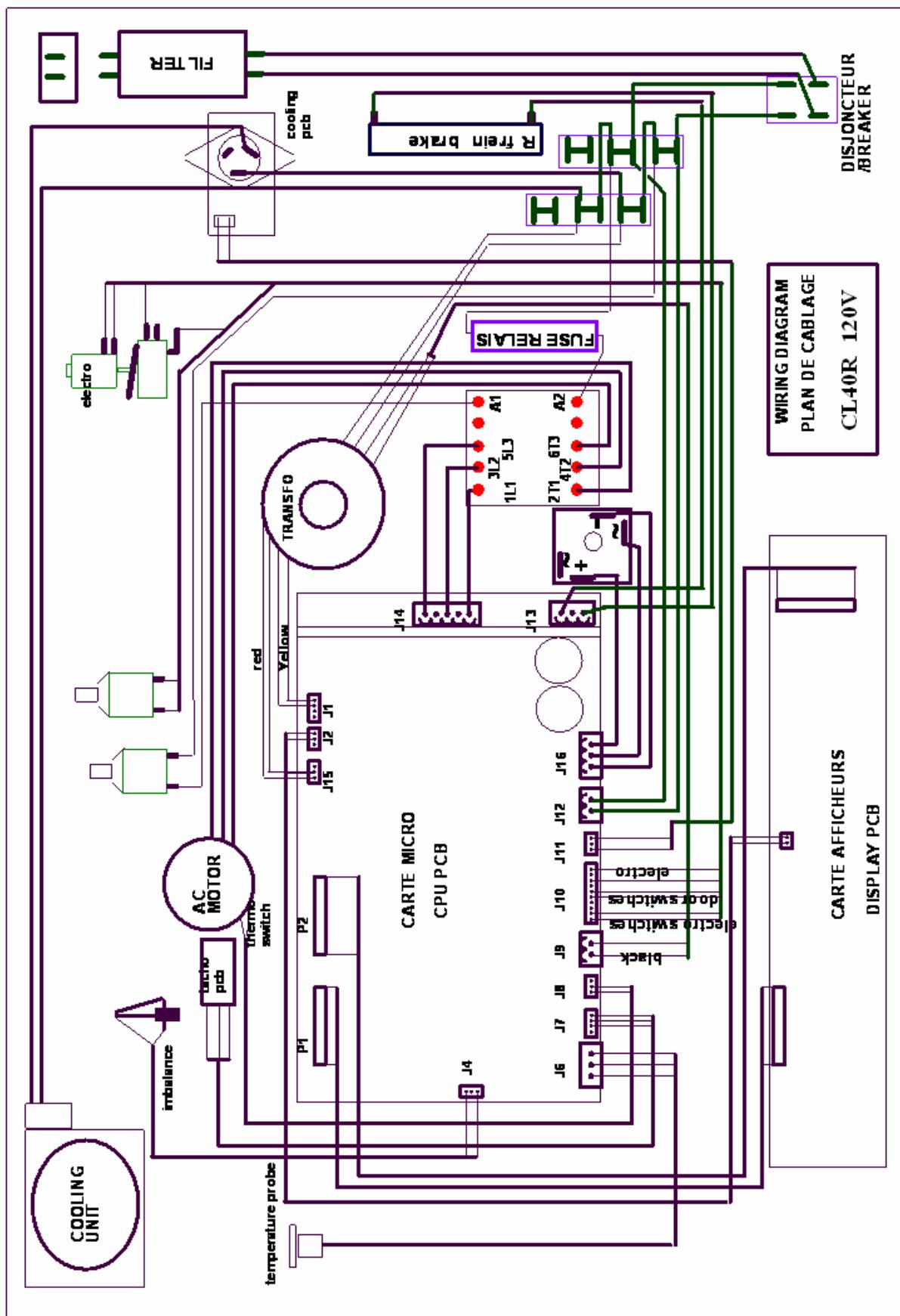
5.8. WIRING DIAGRAM FL40 120V



5.9. WIRING DIAGRAM FL40 230V



5.10. WIRING DIAGRAM FL40R 120V



5.11. WIRING DIAGRAM FL40R 230V

